Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1359.] MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

MRS. GRATTAN

Respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tuesday the 10th day of January, she proposes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-street, a

Linen and Muslin Warehouse.

Book Muslins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Gossaes
Tambour'd Book Muslins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muslin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muslin
Jaconet muslin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muslin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muslin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckaback Towelling
Women's Cotton Hose, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hose
Tambour'd muslin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/2
Irish linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Houshold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain shirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.

January 13. §

For Sale,
Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three stories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; situated on the east side of Front, between Race and Vine-streets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be sold on very reasonable terms, either separately or together. Apply to
JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.
January 13 d2w

FOR SALE,

The fast-sailing schooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the best of white oak: she is a faithful built vessel, handsomely finished off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to sea without any expence on her hull, sails or rigging: she stows six hundred barrels; has a handsome cabin and steerage, and a half deck which will stow from seventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to
BENJAMIN RHODES,
At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-streets,
Or to the Captain on board said schooner at Messrs. Willis and Yardsley's wharf, adjoining Chesnut-street wharf; where there is for sale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels,

the best of American Mess Beef, and some very excellent Boston manufactured Chocolate.
December 26 §

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, master.
Will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to
William Bell;
Who has for sale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well assorted
3 Bales Irish Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Russia Matts.
Also,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.
November 11, 1796, mwftf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.
If the MARY is not sold in a few days, she will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.
October 31. d

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Master,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons register, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was sheathed 13 months ago, she has just had a compleat out-fit, and may be sent to sea at a very trifling expence.
For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Who have for sale on board said vessel,
27 casks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing slates.
1 box ink stands and note presses.
14 bales of sail canvas.
And on hand,
Imperial, Hyson, and, Souchong } TEAS.
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the first quality.
19 tubs Quicksilver.
2 chests Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few chests Manchester goods well assorted in Corduroys, thicksets, Ginghams, Muslinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black sewing silk.
180 crates Queens ware well assorted.
10 tons sheet lead.
Nails assorted, flat and sharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogsheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.
Nov. 7. 8th&stf

BALL.

New Cotillions, Scotch Reels, and Contre Dances.

Messrs. Francis and Byrn beg leave to inform their scholars, friends, and the public in general, that their first ball for this season will be on Tuesday, the 24, at O'Ellers's assembly-room; at which a variety of new Cotillions, Contre Dances, and the most celebrated Scotch Reels, will be introduced.

Messrs. Francis and Byrn propose to give gratuitous attendance at their school room, for the instruction of those Ladies and Gentlemen in their new dances, who mean to honor the ball room with their presence,—attendance for this purpose after their school hours, on Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Frances and Byrn No. 70, North Eight street, or at O'Ellers's Hotel. Ladies are requested to apply to their female friends, scholars of Messrs. F. & B. or as above, at their residence.

N. B. The new dances will not infringe upon the usual routine of the evening.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till six—and on Tuesdays & Thursdays, from six till nine, for those of a more advanced age.

*** Private tuition as usual.

January 11, 1797. 2awt24.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per share, was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives any time after the 21st of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer.
Jan. 6. 12w4w.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-street,
Has just received, per Eagle, Capt. Fosdick, via London, an assortment of
Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.
December 15. §

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-casks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a superior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-street.
January 12 tts6

Boarding and Lodging

May be had at No. 62, Penn-street, in a creditable family
January 9

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Western Territory, heretofore advertised in the several public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not sooner sold.
January 4 §

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for sale at No. 25, South Third-street.
November 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to ascertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis supposed to Philadelphia) about four years since, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the highest importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-street
December 31. w & f 1m

For Sale,
By George Deschamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or single one
Dry Codfish, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarse Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaster of Paris, in the stone and ground, for manure and stucco-work
December 1. 6tf

Imported from London & Liverpool,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogsheads, well assorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glass of all sizes
Two cases of stationary
One chest of yellow Jesuits Bark
Two cases of Roll Arnotta
A small consignment of Rose Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Basket salt in hogsheads.
Also on hand,
Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks
Holland gin in pipes, first quality
Anchors of different sizes
A few trunks of ladies French shoes assorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewise an assortment of Dutch goods, consisting of Osnabergs, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, stripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.
And for sale by the package only by
Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-street Wharf.
Nov. 15. eotf

FOR SALE,
About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to
Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-street
October 31. mwftf

Wm. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdashery Goods,
Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on the very lowest terms;
Amongst which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muslins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the first quality
Silk and Cotton Hosiery
Umbrellas of the first quality, assorted
Irish Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marseilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Rose Blankets assorted—&c. &c.
October 26. d

Cheap French China.

THE subscribers finding it impossible to supply their store with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will sell at prime cost the remaining stock on hand, consisting of
Dessert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaster Vases
Looking Glasses, in gilt frames,
Besides India Japan'd Toilet Desks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-street.
December 5th. tfs

A Printing-Office for Sale;

Situate in the city of Burlington, on the river Delaware, about 20 miles from Philadelphia.
Consisting of

French Cannon,	Roman and Italic	
Double Pica,	ditto	ditto
English,	ditto	ditto
Small Pica,	ditto	ditto
Do. on Pica body,	ditto	ditto

Two-line Letters—Flowers
A good Mahogany Press—Imposing Stone
Also, Chases, Gallies, Composing-sticks, Racks, Furniture, &c. complete.

The situation is eligible for business, and the office calculated to execute any kind of work. The terms are reasonable. Apply to H. Kammerer, jr. Crown-street, near Race-street, at No. 43, Race-street, or of Mr. John Neale, Burlington.
January 10

Just Landing,

At South-street wharf, from on board the ship Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Petersburg,
The following Goods:

Russia Sail Duck, first quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Crash.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the English size.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in small boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Isinglass, 1st and 2nd sort.
Horse Hair uncurled.
Russia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Petersburg Clean Hemp.
For Sale by
Philips, Cramond, & Co.
October 12. §

Washington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchased or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Chesnut-street, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inspection. Also Canal Lottery Tickets for sale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Washington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Business of a Broker carried on as usual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be sold on reasonable terms.
January 12. ttstf

Office of the Insurance Company of North-America, January 9th, 1797.

The Dividend declared by the Directors, for the last six months, is two dollars, for each share of stock in this company, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their attornies duly authorised, at any time after the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
tawt19th EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Fresh Garden, Grass and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ship Eagle, captain Fosdick, from London,
And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-streets,
A most capital and extensive Assortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Asparagus	Three kinds	Cresses
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radish
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-six	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parsnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and sprigged Parsley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum, Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel, Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Grass, Saint Foin, Lucerne, Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the most esteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the most extensive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedsman in London, and are warranted fresh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.
Dec. 17. §

WANTED,

A *MECHANIC*, to erect Spinning and Weaving Machines by water, such as are used at my manufactory—Apply to JAMES DAVENPORT,
No. 401, North Front-street.
N. B. None need apply but a complete mechanic, and a man of stability.
Globe Mill, December 29, 1796. §

FOR SALE,
At Whitesides' Tea Ware-House,

No. 99, North Second Street.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson,	Fresh Teas.	Hyson Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3tawtjm.

A CARD.

If Monsieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June last, and arrived at Boston about the middle of August, in the schooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requested to call on Joseph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Chesnut-street, who will give him some information of importance.
December 24, 1796. §

In order to comply with contracts, I will sell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,

A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Fredericksburg, beginning opposite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-street, and running up to the cross street leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-street. This square I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-street, and 12 on Sophia-street. Nine of those on Caroline-street I have leased on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaser could enhance the value of by building small houses, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the spring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their cost than large buildings. Those who incline to purchase may know the terms by applying to
HENRY FITZHUGH.
Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

For Sale,
By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.
An Invoice of Cordage,

Consisting of different sizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ship Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.
Sept. 27. dtf

Notice to Creditors.

The Assignees of Bernard Dougherty late of Bedford County, will make a dividend of the effects in their hands, immediately after the first day of February next to such Creditors as may furnish their accounts before that time.
Thomas Smith, Thomas Fitzsimons, Isaac Hazlehurst, Miers Fisher } Assignees.
Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1796. dtw

Philadelphia, Jan. 4th, 1797.

All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH PASCHALL, deceased,

ARE requested to pay their respective debts without further delay, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney to recover—And all those who have any demands against said Estate are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement, to
SAMUEL COATES, CHRISTR. MARSHALL, jun, CHARLES MARSHALL. } Ex'rs.
cox

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this state, to supply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, situate on the West side of Fourth-street, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Westward, by ground of the subscriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eastward by Fourth-street, occasioned by the loss of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux.—All persons concerned, are required to appear before two of the justices of the said court, at the house of Thomas M'Kean, esq. the Chief Justice of the state, on the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their answer to the bill of the subscriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, esq. Prothonotary of the said court.
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.
Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

Bank of Pennsylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share was declared for the last 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inst.
JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.
Jan. 3. dtf.

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in cases of 40 dozen each
Glass Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glass, in boxes, of different sizes
Hazlenuts, in sacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spanish Brown } in hhds
For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.
January 4 §

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thousand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank some days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffensive; travels loose, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greatest curiosity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be seen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-street between Third and Fourth-streets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may see him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be resumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as soon as the weather will permit.
December 31 d

New Theatre.

The French Company's Night.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, January 16,
Will be presented, by the French Company,
A COMIC OPERA, called
LA MELOMANIE.
After which a COMEDY, in 3 acts, called
The Married Man.
To which will be added a celebrated OPERA, in 2 acts, called
Les Deux Petites Savoyardes.
As expressed in the bills of Saturday.

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar,
And Gallery, half a dollar.

ADVERTISEMENT.

As a Bill is now depending before the Legislature of Pennsylvania relative to unsatisfied warrants, a meeting of the holders of such claims is requested to be held at Mr. Dunwoody's on Tuesday evening the 17th inst. at six o'clock, in order that a memorial on the occasion may be prepared and laid before the House.
January 16 *2.

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,

On the following Post Roads, will be received until the first day of March next inclusive :

1. From Charleston, S. C. by Jacksonboro' and Coosahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleston every Tuesday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wednesday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleston the next Tuesday and Friday by noon.

Proposals for this route will be received by the post-master at Savannah.

2. From Coosahatchy to Beaufort once a week—
Receive the mail at Coosahatchy every Thursday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Coosahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Proposals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the post-master at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Post-master General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed by contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state the alteration desired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without such alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post Master General.

General Post Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.
Jan. 16. d6w.

College-Hall.
READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL
Respectfully informs the Public, that
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7 o'clock,
Will be delivered,
(FIRST PART)
PREFATORY OBSERVATIONS,
On ELOQUENCE,
Including selections from Dr. Blair.
(SECOND PART)
CRITICAL OBSERVATIONS ON MILTON.

Description of the fall of the Rebel Angels,	*Milton.*
Satan's Speech,	do.
Belzebub's Speech,	do.
Satan's Reply,	do.
(THIRD PART.)	
Ode on St. Cecilia's Day,	*Pope.*
Ode on the Passions,	*Collins.*

☞ On THURSDAY,
(FIRST PART)

Selections from the Vicar of Wakefield,	*Goldsmith.*
(SECOND PART)	
Edwin and Emma,	*Mallet.*
Lavinia,	*Thomson.*
(THIRD PART)	
The Hermit,	*Thomson.*

☞ On SATURDAY,
On the Means of Improvement in Eloquence, with selections from the most admired pieces of oratory.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

MRS. GRATTAN
Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City, that the second
LADIES' CONCERT
Will be on TUESDAY NEXT, the 17th of January at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

Act I.

Grand Sinfonio,	Haydn.
Holy Lord, Mrs. Grattan,	Handel.
Concerto Violin, Mr. Gillingham	
Trio and Chorus, Siege of Belgrade,	Storace.

Act II.

Concerto in Bb. Mrs. Grattan,	Dussek.
Ah non sai, Mrs. Grattan,	Sarti.
Quartett,	Pleyel.
Grand Chorus Pirate,	Storace

† The Concert to begin at half past six; and at half past eight, the music will attend for the Ball.

Mrs. Grattan begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the subscription-book is at her house No 39, North Sixth-street, for the reception of those names who wish to honor her with their commands.—A subscription for eight nights 16 dollars, including a Gentleman and Lady's ticket, both transferrable—Half-subscriptions 8 dollars, including one ticket.—Single ticket 2 dollars.

Mrs. Grattan takes the liberty of requesting the subscribers to send for their tickets any day after Thursday, the 15th of December, at No. 39, North Sixth-street.

☞ Single tickets to be had the day of the Concert only, at the Bar of Mr. Oellers's Hotel.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The memorial of the president and managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah canal navigation, and the Delaware and Schuylkill canal—

Respectfully sheweth,

That, in a memorial dated January 25, 1796, presented to the Senate and House of Representatives of this commonwealth, at their last session, your memorialists recapitulating the substance of sundry former memorials, and acknowledging, with all gratitude and respect, the encouragement and support which they have derived from the aid and protection of former legislatures, in the management and prosecution of the work committed to their direction, endeavored "to state the magnitude and importance of the system of land and water communication projected and now in rapid progress, under the auspices of the state, through its various parts; tending to the incalculable increase of our agricultural and commercial interests, the population of our extensive territory, and the general prosperity of our citizens; strengthening the bands of their peace and union, promoting civilization, arts, sciences, order and good government, by the means of improved roads and the inland navigation of our great rivers, (the Delaware, the Susquehannah, the Allegheny, the Monongahela, the Ohio and their numerous navigable branches) intersecting and spreading themselves over the whole country; so that scarcely a farm can be settled, or village built within the state, which may not be greatly accommodated thereby, and from which our variety of produce, and our manufactures or their raw materials, may not be carried in a few hours, or almost in the space of a day to some of our great rivers, or their navigable branches, when duly improved and connected with the canal navigation, leading to Philadelphia and the Delaware and Susquehannah tide waters.

That the navigation from Philadelphia to that new and important trading station at Presqu'isle on Lake Erie (whereof the canal between Schuylkill and Susquehanna is the main link on which the success of the whole depends) opens a water communication of about five hundred and fifty miles, within our own state territory, and through its most central and fertile parts on the Susquehannah and other western waters, to a town and fort of our own on the said lake, and from thence by the other great lakes and their waters, to the chief trading places of the Western Territory and the utmost bounds of the United States.

That the advantages of this navigation are of such vast prospect, that our sister state of New-York with a noble spirit of enterprize although by a route of six hundred and eighty miles (that is about one hundred and thirty miles more than from Philadelphia to the same place, as has been calculated in a former communication to the legislature) appear to have it in contemplation to rival us in these advantages, or at least to share them with us, if not to engross them wholly to themselves; for at present the garrison and settlement at Presqu'isle are obliged to derive much of their supplies by this circuitous route. The incorporated canal companies of that state, animated by the liberal aid of their former legislatures (continued from year to year, and not relaxing in the present expiring year) have now nearly completed the navigation mentioned in our last memorial, as well as other branches connected with it, then in contemplation, and assiduously prosecuted during the last summer and autumn.

In our last memorial the exertions of other sister states (especially Maryland and Virginia, respecting the Potomac and James river canal navigation, which, it is said, will be in full operation by the next year) and the great encouragement and aid given by their legislatures, were mentioned, by your memorialists; well knowing the liberal sentiments of the citizens of those states, and that they did not consider us, as "lamenting their progress, but according to our former declaration, admiring their public spirit and noble exertions to improve the natural advantages of their country and desiring to imitate and emulate them; looking upon every encouragement given by any of the sister states for drawing the trade of the lakes, the Ohio, and Mississippi waters to any of our sea ports is a benefit to the whole Union, and, that as a testimony of this, we had cheerfully and from time to time, consented that our engineer should give his advice and assistance to them, as often as it could be done without any material inconvenience to ourselves."

Your memorialists forbear to trespass on the time of the legislature, by reciting many other material points, stated in our former memorials, as worthy of consideration; and particularly our last memorial above referred to; trusting that so far as they have not been acted upon, they will be committed and come under consideration with this memorial.

On the particular subject of an intercourse with the Lakes and Western waters, by means of inland navigation, and the benefits to be derived from the same (the objects for which our canal were instituted) together with the spirited exertions of a sister state to share if not carry the prize; your memorialists are happy to find that the sentiments expressed in their last memorial, are sanctioned, and the way opened for their ready reception by the address of the executive magistrate of this state to the legislature, at the commencement of the present session.

Speaking of the relations of agriculture and commerce, with that spirit of discernment, and comprehensive regard to the best interest of the state, which have always marked his legislative communications; he says—"In order to promote "those essential interests, permit me earnestly to "recommend a liberal perseverance in the policy of "extending and facilitating the communication be-"tween the different parts of the state, by every "practicable mode of roads, bridges, and canals "Indeed the spirited example which your prede-"cessors gave, has excited, in one of our sister "states, at least, an emulation so active, as to de-"mand some extraordinary exertions on our part, "merely for preserving that portion of the bene-"fits arising from an intercourse with the lakes and "Western waters to which our local position and "other natural advantages, have justly entitled us." And he adds, in another part of his speech or address, the following consolatory and animated consideration—"That having reviewed the general si-"tuation of the public affairs, and cursorily poin-"ted out the principal improvements that may be "made—I proceed, gentlemen with the highest "satisfaction to inform you, that the state of our "finances will assure to all your undertakings, an "abundant and constant supply of wealth;" to which, as among the number of those constituents, may your memorialists be permitted to subjoin a repetition of a sentiment in the concluding clause of their last memorial, consonant, they are persuaded, to your own feelings and those of our fellow citizens in general, namely, that the finances of the state being in such a flourishing condition, and likely to continue in a state of growing prosperity, and that next to the lives and liberties of the people, the management of their public finances and property is the greatest trust which can be consigned to their legislative counsellors and servants; there can be no part of those finances applied to more honorable and advantageous purposes than to the improvement of the country, the dissemination of knowledge, and the encouragement of arts and manufactures, agriculture and commerce; even if some present loss were to be sustained in the return of interest on the capital to be expended. For that the highest possible interest on a bonded capital, would be a poor equivalent for suffering the improvements of a great and fertile country to languish and decay till legislative aid, like *Venetian succours* might come too late and after the battle was lost. But when it is further demonstrable (even in point of interest) that by an active and timely application of part of that capital to such improvements, and the consequent increase of population and the wealth of our citizens, a revenue will be created of manifold more value to the state than the most usurious interest, a word more need not be added!

[To be concluded in our next.]

Philadelphia, January 16.

An obliging friend has favored us with a Halifax paper of Dec. 27; from which the following article is copied.

HALIFAX, December 27.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
Head-Quarters of his royal-highness the Archduke Charles of Austria.
Schlingen, October 25, 1796.

My lord,

I HAVE the honor to inform your lordship, that his royal highness the Archduke yesterday attacked gen. Moreau's army in the formidable position of Schlingen, with so much success that the enemy quitted it last night, and is now in full retreat towards the tête-de-pont near Huninguen.

Notwithstanding the victory obtained by the Archduke on the 19th, and the consequent operations of the 20th and 21st, general Moreau, contrary to what was expected, determined to make another effort to maintain himself on the right bank of the Rhine, or at least to defer, as long as possible, the passage of that river. For this purpose he took up a position near Schlingen, the uncommon strength of which alone could have enabled him to adopt such a resolution without exposing his army to destruction.

This position which general Moreau had chosen, is so uncommonly strong, that I will attempt to describe it to your lordship, in hope of conveying some faint idea of the difficulty of the operations which have been performed.

The flat country, which, extending from the Mayn to within two German miles of Basle, separates the mountains of Franconia and Suabia from the Rhine, becomes, to the southward of Mulheim, almost a regular oblong, about an English mile and a half in breadth—at the south-east angle of which is the village of Schlingen. This plain is bounded on the south by a rivulet, which, rising at the front of the high mountains called the Hohen Blauen, near the village of Susen Kirchen, runs to Ober Eckenheim, and thence in a western direction, through Nieder Eckenheim, Liel and Schlingen, to Steinstadt, where it falls into the Rhine. At Schlingen, the hills on the right of the rivulet (which are steep, and covered with vineyards) turn suddenly to the northward, and run in that direction towards Mulheim, from the eastern boundary of the plain; but those on the left bank of the rivulet, which are very high and commanding, continue quite to the Rhine, where they terminate abruptly. Not far from the source of the abovementioned rivulet, there rises another, which, taking an opposite, that is, a south-easterly direction, passes through Sitzenkirchen, and, at the village of Candern, falls into the rivulet of that name,—which, running South and S. West, through a very deep, and, for a considerable distance, almost impassable ravine, discharges itself into the Rhine, six or seven English miles above Steinstadt. A third rivulet, rising about an English mile to the westward of Candern, runs in a nearly parallel direction to the latter, through Fenerbach, Riedlingen, and Badenmulhe, and falls into the Rhine a little below the mouth of Candern.

Between the heads of the abovementioned ravine, is a chain of high rugged hills, covered with extensive and very thick woods.

In this almost inaccessible situation, was placed the right wing of the enemy's army. The corps which covered the extremity of it, occupied Lautern, Sitzenkirchen, and the surrounding heights, whence the line proceeded along the hills above Ober and Nieder Eckenheim, Liel, Schlingen and Steinstadt, all which places were strongly occupied; and the left flank of the line came quite to the Rhine, which runs close under the height of Steinstadt. Advanced before the center of his army, the enemy had a very strong corps of infantry on the heights, and in the vineyards between Schlingen and Feldberg.

About an English mile in rear of the centre of the position, that is, to the southward of Liel, is the village of Tamenkirch; between it and Liel, is the highest hill of the whole position; & from Tamenkirchen the ground falls towards the ravine in which Biedlingen is situated. So that, in case of the right wing being driven from the extremely strong ground on which it was posted, it had, by falling back to the heights of Tamenkirchen, another good position, rather *en potence*, indeed, to that of the left wing, between Schlingen, but the salient part is secured by the high and almost inattackable hill between Tamenkirchen and Liel.

An attempt to oblige Moreau to quit his position, by marching a very strong column through the mountains on the left flank of the centre, and through the Wiesenthal, so as to threaten his communication with his tete-de-pont at Huninguen, would have been too tedious an operation in the present situation of affairs, and attended with the utmost difficulty, now that the rains have rendered it so bad. The Archduke therefore determined to attack the right wing of the enemy's army, and, if possible, from the hills above Candern, Fenerbach, Sitzenkirchen, and Ober and Nieder Eckenheim; after gaining possession of which ground, his royal-highness, if the enemy persevered in maintaining his position, could, the next day, have proceeded to the attack of the heights behind the ravine at Biedlingen. The attempt was arduous; but every thing was to be expected from the exertions of the army; for the gallant examples invariably shewn the troops, in the most trying situations, by the Brother of the Emperor, and the great ability with which he has commanded them, have inspired the whole army with a degree of confidence in and enthusiastic attachment to his royal highness, which is carried to enthusiasm.

The attack was performed in the following manner. The army was divided into four principal columns: the first, or right column, consisted of the Prince de Condé's corps, commanded by his serene highness, its advanced guard being led by the duke d'Enghien; the second column consisted of nine battalions and twenty-six squadrons, commanded by the prince of Furstenburg; the third column, of eleven battalions and a brigade of cavalry, under general La Tour; and the fourth column consisted of the whole advanced guard of the army, under major-general Nauendorf.

The two first columns were destined to employ the enemy, so as to prevent his detaching considerably from his left wing, but not to attempt any real attack on the main position of that wing, the ground from Schlingen to the Rhine being too strong to admit of it.

The third and fourth columns were to make the real attacks on the enemy's right wing, and to endeavor to get round his flank.

The prince of Condé's column assembled at Neuburg, and advanced to Steinstadt, which village they attacked and carried, and maintained with great firmness during the whole day, though entirely commanded by the left of the enemy's position.

The prince of Furstenburg's column assembled at Mulheim, and advanced towards Schlingen. It took possession of the heights opposite the enemy's position behind Schlingen, and maintained them under a severe cannonade.

General La Tour's column marched from Vegeheim thro' Feldburg. The right wing of it attacked the enemy in the vineyards between Feldburg and Schlingen, whilst the left drew them out of Felkenheim, then passed the ravine, and attacked the woody hills behind it. The nature of the ground was such, that both these attacks met with the most obstinate resistance; the right, however, at length succeeded in forcing the enemy to quit the vineyard, and retire behind Liel, and the left, after driving them out of a great part of the wood, took position with its right flank to Nieder Eckenheim, and its left extending towards Feuerbach.

General Nauendorf's column had preceded general La-Tour's as far as Feldberg, whence it took to the left along the foot of the mountain on which stands the castle of Burglein. It then divided into several columns: one of these attacked the village of Sitzenkirchen, and, after carrying it, descended by the ravine I have described, towards Candern. Another column, of much more considerable force, to the left of the former, was commanded by general Nauendorf himself. He attacked the strong height situated between the ravine of Sitzenkirchen and that of Candern, and having gained possession of them, after much opposition, he arrived immediately above the town of Candern. A third column of light-infantry and hussars, commanded by major-general Meerfeld, drove the enemy from the strong woody heights to the right of Sitzenkirchen, and got possession of all the high ground between Candern and Fenerbach, which forms a part of the chain and runs between the heads of the ravines, and is connected with the high hill between Tamenkirchen and Liel. By these means general Meerfeld was enabled to establish a communication near Fenerbach, with general La Tour's left—The enemy now driven also from the village of Candern.

General Nauendorf's corps had been in march all night, and, owing to the extreme badness of the roads in the mountains, (rendered almost impassible) had not been able to commence its real attack 'till two o'clock; so that it was late in the afternoon before it succeeded as far as I have mentioned. An extremely thick mist, followed by a violent storm, which lasted 'till dark, put an end to the action.

The enemy, finding that the operations of the day completely prepared the way for an attack upon the heights of Tamenkirchen, (which was to take place this morning) did not choose to await it, but retreated in the night. His rear-guard quitted the heights behind Schlingen about four o'clock this morning, and he appears to be retiring towards the tete-de-pont at Huninguen. I have the honor to be, &c.

R. CRAUFURD.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, January 13,

We learn that the loss of Mr. Boudinot of Newark, altho' his effects were mostly saved, amounts to 10,000 dollars.

The house of Hugh Davis of Rahway, has been burnt, and a girl of 12 years of age.

By the ship Alexander Hamilton, from Liverpool, we have received papers to the 19th Nov. from which we give the most material intelligence.

It appears that a fleet of 15 sail of the line, badly manned and equipped, was at Brest, ready to sail—destination unknown; and it is said 80,000 men were collected, whether for Ireland or Portugal is uncertain.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in the Arethusa, sailed for the West-Indies, Nov. 15.

It was reported in London that Sir Gilbert Elliot, is a prisoner in Corsica.

The Prince of Wurtemberg, the intended spouse of the Princess Royal, has arrived in England.

The whole of Moreau's army has crossed the Rhine, except a division in Kehl and its environs. The whole loss of that army in Germany is stated at 30,000 men.

ITALY, October 26.

The new corps of the army, which has assembled near Gorz in the Frioul, is composed of 25,000 men, great part of which are Croats. This corps, commanded by general Quosdanovich, was to have marched on the 16th, to Verona and Mantua. It is certain that the advanced guard had moved on the 14th, under the orders of general Liptay.

General Davidovich, who commands a much larger corps, to which the Tyrolean volunteers flock in crouds, is to advance towards Trent and Roveredo. It has been already reported, that this corps had commenced its march, and driven the French from their positions near the former; but official reports of a later date do not make any mention of this event, and we therefore do not attach any belief to this story.

FRANCKFORT, October 28.

We learn from Tyrol, under date of the 19th, that general baron Alvinzy has taken the command in chief of the troops under generals Quosdanovich and Davidovich, who have received such considerable reinforcements as will enable them to act on the offensive. We expect to hear every day that these troops have effected a junction by the recapture of Trent and Bassano.

TRIESTE, October 21.

The following is a correct translation of the note by which M. Galeppi, plenipotentiary minister of Pius VI. announced to the French commissioners Garrau and Salicetti, the determination of his holiness not to accept the conditions of peace offered, or rather dictated by the French directory.

"The undersigned plenipotentiary minister of his holiness the pope Pius VI. has the honor to inform Messrs. Garrau and Salicetti, commissaries of the executive directory with the French armies of Italy and the Alps, that having laid before his holiness the sixty-four articles proposed by their excellencies, under the condition that they must all either be rejected or accepted to their full extent. His holiness, after having examined them, and taken the advice of the holy college, declares, That neither religion nor good faith do any ways allow him to accept them.

"It is with the utmost concern his holiness has found, that besides the articles already proposed at Paris, tending to oblige him to disapprove, revoke, and annul all the bulls, rescripts, briefs, and apostolic mandates, issued under the authority of the holy see, with respect to the affairs of France, since the year 1789; there were several others, which, being equally prejudicial to the Catholic religion and the rights of the church, are consequently inadmissible; without entering into any discussion concerning those which are destructive both to his sovereignty and dominions; pernicious to the hap-

pineſs and tranquility of his ſubjects, and evidently contrary to the rights of other nations and powers, towards whom the holy ſee would not even be able to maintain itſelf neutral. His holineſs hopes, therefore, that the executive directory, from its own ſenſe of rectitude, as well as in conſideration of the mediation of his majeſty the king of Spain, will do juſtice to the powerful motives which have determined his holineſs to give his refuſal which he is obliged to enforce at the hazard of his life.

"Given in Florence, the 15th Sept, 1796.

(Signed) "GALEPPI,

"Miniſter plenipotentiary to his holineſs the pope Pius VI."

BANKS OF THE MAYN, Oct. 31.

Official report tranſmitted by his royal highneſs the archduke Charles, to Baron de Hugel, the Imperial commiſſioner at Fribourg, October 21.

"General Moreau, who had retreated with his whole army to the environs of Fribourg, was on the point of croſſing the Elz, as it was ſuppoſed with a view of proceeding towards Kehl, to deliver that Fortreſs which was blockaded by the Auſtrians. As ſoon as I received information of this movement, I ſet out from Offenbourg; but did not ſucceed until the 17th in uniting my corps d'arms to that of general Latour: I then fixed my encampment in front of Herboliſheim. The enemy had poſſeſſed themſelves of the important heights ſituated on the right bank of the Elz, and occupied the villages ſituated in the ſpace between. In conſequence of General Latour's troops laboring under exceſſive fatigue, having made ſeveral marches in very bad roads, I was forced to allow them to repoſe themſelves till the 18th. The enemy, however, attacked on that day, and notwithſtanding they had in the firſt inſtance ſome ſucceſs, they were in the event forced to reſume the ground they had quitted.

"On the 19th I attacked, at every point, and in ſpite of the advantage of the heights the enemy poſſeſſed, the bad roads, and a continual rain conſtantly oppoſing freſh obſtacles to our march, the enemy were driven from the Heights, and forced to croſs from the other ſide of the Elz, General Wartenſleben, who conducted the attack at the head of the column, was dangerouſly wounded.

"The ſucceſs of this action was due to the Infantry, the cavalry not being able to act. Much difficulty was found in bringing up to the Heights a few guns.

"The enemy loſt 1800 men in killed & wounded, about 1200 priſoners, and a gun. One of their generals of diviſions, Beaupais, was killed.

"On the 20th I croſſed the Elz, and formed a junction with general Nauendorf's corps, which had penetrated to the other ſide of Vald-Kirch. But as the left wing of General Latour's corps could not be brought up in time, it being neceſſary to conſtruct a bridge in ſight of the enemy, I was obliged to content myſelf with diſlodging the republicans from ſeveral villages on the other ſide of the Elz, and taking up a poſition with my army on the left bank of that river.

"This morning every diſpoſition was made for a new attack, but the enemy had retreated during the night. I inſtantly ſet out in purſuit of them, and came up with their rear guard at this place (Fribourg). The flight of the enemy is ſo precipitate, that, according to reports I have this inſtant received, a part of their army has proceeded in the utmoſt diſorder towards Briſack and Huningen."

PARIS, November 11.

Extract of a letter from the commandant at Toulon, to the miniſter of the marine and the colonies.

"Citizen miniſter,

"I give you an account that there are arrived in our harbor the day before yeſterday, a Leghorn ſhip, having on board 146 French priſoners from Corſica, from whence they ſet out on the 23d of laſt month. They relate, that at their departure from Baſtia, the Corſicans were generally in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt the Engliſh, and that they had got poſſeſſion of the vice roy and the principal chiefs; that the Engliſh had been enabled to retire on board two of their ſhips which were at Baſtia, where they embarked all the emigrants, and thoſe who were in apprehenſion of the arrival of the French; that the viceroy was, by capitulation, to remain as a hoſtage, with the Corſicans, until the arrival of General Gentili, whom they had ſent for from Leghorn.

"Two other Leghorn ſhips arrived laſt night, having on board 200 other priſoners, who confirm the above account.

(Signed) Vice-Admiral THEVENARD."

ARMY OF THE SAMBRE AND MEUSE.

The commander in chief of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, to the executive directory.

Head-quarters at Coblentz, Brumaire 7th, (October 28th) 5th year.

Citizens directors,

I have the honor to give you an account of the complete ſucceſs of the general attack which I ordered to be made the day before yeſterday, the 5th (Oct. 26th) by the right wing on the whole line, from Creutznach, as far as Kaiſerſlautern.—The troops of the republic have performed prodigies of valor, and the generals have continued to give proofs of their bravery. The main body of the army, directed by the general of diviſion Ligneville, whoſe coolneſs, talents, and intrepidity proved ſo ſucceſsful in the campaign of 1792 at Montmedi, put itſelf in motion at day-break, and fought till night, that is to ſay, till it was maſter of the poſitions which the enemy defended with obſtinacy.

General Poncet, whom I had ſent to cover the communications of Saar Libre and Bitſch, marched from St. Weddel to Kaiſerſlautern, of which he took poſſeſſion, after diſlodging the enemy. General Hardi penetrated through the paſſes of Falckenſtein and Kircheim Poland, where he took poſition; general Longes forced thoſe of Furfeld and Dieſſenthal, where he eſtabliſhed himſelf. General Dauriez, commanding the centre, croſſed the Nahe at Lebbenheim, notwithſtanding the fire of eight pieces of artillery, and made himſelf an opening with the bayonet, after having taken three villages from the enemy, he favored the rapid march of the adjutant-general Gauloy, who ſeized Bingen, and the formidable mountain of St. Roch. General Klein, commanding the reſerve of the cavalry, multiplied his movement in ſuch a manner, as to ſupport all thoſe attacks; and the reſerve, united with the centre, conſiſting altogether of 6000 men, forced the enemy, upwards of 11,000 men ſtrong, to retreat. The enemy were obliged to abandon their four camps. Their loſs cannot be correctly aſcertained, but it muſt be very conſiderable. They have left five chiefs killed on the field of battle, and we took from them 100 priſoners and one piece of cannon. Citizen Dubois, who commands the light artillery, diſmounted ſeveral pieces of theirs, by the briſkneſs of his fire.—Adjutant-general Debilly, chief of the ſtaff of the ſame corps, gave proofs of his talents and his capacity.

(Signed) "BOURNONVILLE."

Extract from the official journal of the army beſieging Mantua, from the 1ſt to the 20th Vendemaire (Sept. 20th to Oct. 10th.)

8th Vendemaire (Sept. 28.)

This day the diviſion forming the blockade of Mantua marched to Seraglio, to force the enemy to enter the fortreſs, and to complete the blockade. This expedition was moſt ſucceſsfully executed, and the enemy made but a feeble reſiſtance.

October 3.

An Auſtrian corps, of 120 men and 30 horſes, hemmed in at Montecherugule by a corps of national guards from Reggio, ſurrendered priſoners of war.

October 4.

One Rey, ſecond lieutenant in the 5th half brigade, having dared to ſtrip an Auſtuian officer, priſoner at Governolo, his comrades, ſhocked at ſo diſgraceful a conduct, denounced him to the commander in chief, who proviſionally ſuſpended him.

October 6.

Four thouſand Auſtrians marched out by the gate Del Socorro, to procure forage and wood; ſix hundred diſembarked in the rear of our poſitions; they at firſt repulſed our out-poſts, but were afterwards compelled to retreat, and re-enter the place with precipitation. Two hoſtile detachments. one of 120 and the other of 25 men, ſurrendered priſoners.

October 8.

This day a violent exploſion was heard in Mantua; by the reports received in the diviſions, it appears that a gun powder magazine has blown up: the ſhock ſo ſtrong, as to have thrown open ſeveral windows in the caſtle of Borgo forte, at the diſtance of ſeven miles from Mantua.

October 9.

This day, at noon, the enemy appeared between Prada and St. Antoine; they were repulſed, after a ſlight diſcharge of muſquetry.

LONDON, November 17.

NOTE,

Delivered to the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs, by lord Malmeſbury, envoy of the Britiſh cabinet.

"The underſigned has not failed to tranſmit to his court the anſwer of the executive directory to the propoſitions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to ſerve as overtures to a negociation of peace.

"With reſpect to the injurious and offenſive inſinuations contained in that anſwer, and which are only fit to throw new obſtacles in the way of that reconciliation which the French government profeſſes to deſire, the king has thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progreſs and reſult of the negociation will no doubt evince the principles on which it ſhall have been conducted on either ſide, and it is neither by reproaches, as diſguſting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal inſults, that a ſincere intention is ſhewn to further the work of peace.

"The underſigned proceeds therefore to the firſt object of diſcuſſion ſet forth in the anſwer of the executive directory, viz. that of a ſeparate negociation, to which it has, without the leaſt foundation, ſuppoſed that the underſigned was authoriſed to accede. His credentials and powers, drawn up in the uſual form, fully authoriſe him to negociate and conclude a peace, but they preſcribe neither the form and nature, nor the terms of the future treaty. On theſe points he muſt, purſuant to the cuſtom long eſtabliſhed and acknowledged, conform himſelf to the inſtructions received from his court, and he has conſequently not failed to inform the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs, in their very firſt conference, that the king, his maſter, had expreſsly enjoined him not to liſten to any propoſal tending to ſeparate the intereſts of his majeſty from thoſe of his allies.

"A negociation which embraces the intereſts and pretenſions of all the powers who make a common cauſe with the king in this preſent war, is therefore the only one which can take place. In the courſe of ſuch a negociation, the intervention, or at leaſt the participation of theſe powers, will, no doubt, become abſolutely neceſſary, and his majeſty hopes to find at all times the ſame diſpoſition to treat on a juſt and equitable baſis, of which his majeſty the emperor and king gave the French government ſo ſtriking a proof at the very moment of the opening of this campaign.

"But to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the king's allies, before Great Britain and France ſhould begin to diſcuſs, even proviſionally, the principles of the negociation, would cauſe, it appears, a very uſeleſs delay. A courſe widely different has been purſued by the two powers on all former occaſions of the ſame nature; and his majeſty is of opinion, that the beſt pledge which at this moment they can give to all Europe, of their mutual deſire to put a period as ſoon as poſſible to the calamities of war, would be to ſettle without delay a baſis of combined negociation, and to invite their allies to participate in it, in the beſt manner calculated to accelerate a general peace.

"It was with this view that the underſigned had it in command to propoſe, at the very commencement of this negociation, a principle, which, his majeſty's generoſity and good faith could alone dictate to him, viz. to indemnify France, by proportionate reſtitutions for ſuch arrangements as ſhe will conſent to in order to ſatisfy the juſt claims of the allies of the king, and to preſerve the political balance of Europe. The Executive Directory has not explained itſelf in a preciſe manner either on the approbation of this principle, nor in the alterations and modifications which it may deſire; nor has it propoſed any other principle tending to the ſame end. The underſigned, is therefore, ordered to reſume this ſubject, and to demand on this head an open declaration, in order to ſhorten the delay, which muſt otherwiſe reſult from the difficulties raiſed by the Directory with reſpect to the form of his powers. He is authorized to add to this demand the expreſs declaration, that whilſt his majeſty ſhall acquaint his auguſt allies with all his ſucceſſive ſteps relative to the object of this preſent negociation, and fulfil towards thoſe ſovereigns in the moſt efficacious manner every duty of a good and faithful ally, he will at the ſame time neglect nothing on his part, both to diſpoſe them to concur in this negociation, by all ſuch means as are moſt fitted to accelerate its progreſs and enſure its ſucceſs, and to preſerve them in diſpoſitions favorable to his wiſh for the return of a general peace, on juſt, permanent and honorable conditions.

(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796.

To the above note the French miniſter for foreign affairs, Delacroix, returned the following anſwer—

Anſwer of the miniſter for the department of foreign affairs to the note of lord Malmeſbury.

"The underſigned is charged by the Executive Directory to call on you to point out as ſpeedily as poſſible, & nominatively the ſubjects of reciprocal compenſations which you have to propoſe.

"He is decidedly charged to aſk of you what are the diſpoſitions to treat on a juſt and equitable baſis of which his majeſty the emperor and the king furniſhed ſo conſpicuous a proof at the commencement of the preſent campaign? The Executive Directory is ignorant of them. It was the emperor and king by whom the armiſtice was broken.

(Signed) "CH. DELACROIX."

Paris, 22d Brumaire.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1797.

*** We regret that the preſs of foreign news compels us ſtill further to poſtpone a variety of ingenious original communications.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Van Alen are re-elected members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the U. States, from New-York, by their reſpective diſtricts, by great majorites.

Extract of a letter from Charleſton, S. C. dated 19th December, to a gentleman in this city.

"Major Pinckney, late Miniſter from the United States to the Court of G. Britain, arrived yeſterday.

"The Appiah buſineſs, or projected reform in the ſtate repreſentation, failed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives by ten votes."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Baltimore, dated 12th January, 1797.

"In anſwer to your enquiry relative to inſurance, I have to inform you, that in conſequence of the unfavorable aſpect of trade, the offices have for the preſent declined buſineſs."

By the ſhip Alexander Hamilton, arrived at New-York, we have received Liverpool papers to the 19th Nov.

London papers have been received to 17th of Nov. inclusive—which contain information of the arrival of Richery's Squadron at Rochfort on the 3d November—that the French had taken poſſeſſion of Baſtia and St. Fiorenza in Corſica, and made upwards of 900 of the Engliſh priſoners. A Sortie was made from Mantua on 26 Oct.—which was unſucceſsful 250 being taken priſoners by the French.—Six Carriages with Pictures from Italy arrived at Paris Nov. 12. without being the leaſt damaged on the road.

Buonaparte in a letter dated Verona Oct. 29 informs the Directory, that Warmſer is reduced to the utmoſt extremity in Mantua, that he is in want of wine and forage, that the garriſon is forced to feed on horſes, and that there are 15000 ſick.

The Spaniſh fleet cruizing, before Toulon conſiſts of 26 ſail of the line, 8 of which are three deckers; 3 of 80 guns and the reſt 74's, beſides 13 frigates a corvette and a brig.

Serious apprehenſions apear to be entertained in England of inſurrections in Ireland.

The Columbus, Vaneck, for Philadelphia, is advertiſed in a Liverpool paper of November 19, to ſail by the laſt of November, and the ſhip Hannah, Weſt, for Boſton, on the 25th.

NEW-YORK, January 14.

Ship Ganges, Miller, from this port, and Federaliſt, Pratt, and Hope, Long, from Charleſton, paſſed by Graveſend 8th November.

From the Log-book of the Ship Alexander Hamilton, Capt. ——, from Liverpool.

The ſhip Roſanna of New York, John Pollard, Maſter, from Surinam, bound to the Iſland of Guernſey and London, was captured by the ſhip Diana, Capt. Pince, of Liverpool, a Guinaman, mounting 22 guns, in latt. 41, 16, N. and long. 38. W. the maſter and five of the crew were taken on board the Diana, and a Prize-maſter and crew put on board the Roſanna and ordered for Falmouth.

The ſhip Alexander Hamilton, of and from Philadelphia, ſailed from Liverpool Nov 19th.

The Hamburgh Packet from Philadelphia has arrived at Liverpool.

The Hope of Frederickſburgh, Capt. Callahan, which had been copper'd at Liverpool was to ſail from thence Nov. 23d, for Madeira and the Cape of Good Hope.

The ſhip Preſident, Capt. Boyington, for New-York, was expected to ſail from Liverpool about the laſt of November.

From the AURORA.

COMMODORE BARNEY.

A great outcry has been raiſed by the Britiſh party againſt Commodore Barney, and many lies are circulated to attempt injuring him in the eyes of Americans.—Let his cauſe be examined. Capt. Barney purſuing a lawful trade, as an American citizen, loſt almoſt his all by the robberies of the Britiſh. Not finding redreſs for the injuries he had ſuffered, or reſtitution of his property, thro' the government of his country, he determined upon depending on his individual exertions for indemnification.—He left America, threw up his allegiance to the country, which was unwilling or unable to afford him correſponding protection, and became a citizen of France. In the ſervice of that Republic he has repaid his loſſes and retaliated upon his aggreſſors. That he had a right to leave this country and become a citizen of France, no one who does not contend for the Britiſh maxim of perpetual allegiance and againſt the principle eſtabliſhed by our Judicial Tribunals can deny; and no one who had irretriveably loſt his all, and all hopes of obtaining reſtitution thro' the government of his country, can blame him for taking that ſtep.

Capt. Barney having become a citizen of France, and being in the ſervice of that Republic, it is his duty to obey their orders, and if, from the puſillanimity or bad faith of our Executive, thoſe orders are likely to bear heavily upon our commerce, let our merchants look to the government, and the government aſſume a line of conduct more conſonant to our duties as a neutral nation (for neutral nations have duties as well as rights) and repair the breach which their crooked policy has made between the ſiſter Republics.

Beſides the vague abuſe poured forth, by the Britiſh faction againſt Commodore Barney, he has been ſpecifically accuſed of hoiſting the American flag reverſed, and of treating American Captains at Cape Francois with unwarrantable ſeverity.

The facts on which theſe charges are grounded, we are well informed, are theſe. The colors and ſignals on board the Meduſa had by ſome means got wet or damp, and they were ordered to be hoiſted promiſcuouſly to dry. In doing this the American flag was unintentionally reverſed, but as ſoon as Capt. Barney was informed of it the error was rectified.

The ſecond charge is founded on this circumſtance. Commodore Barney while at the Cape was commander of the port; information was received, that ſeveral Engliſh priſoners who had effected their eſcape, were ſecreted on board neutral veſſels. A ſearch was made and ſeveral were found concealed on board an American veſſel, the captain of which, Commodore Barney, in obedience to his duty, was obliged to confine in priſon for a few days.

As to the orders of which he is the bearer, to carry into port all American veſſels bound to or from Britiſh ports, our complaints on account of them, ſhould be directly againſt the French government, and if Commodore Barney executes them without any circumſtance of aggravation, he does but his duty as a French citizen and officer. We believe, that on his paſſage here he did not put them in force, and the notice our Merchants now receive, that ſuch are his orders, ought rather to be a cauſe of thankfulneſs than otherwiſe, as they are now on their guard, and need not adventure their property by ſending it to Engliſh ports.

A Pointer found.

Any perſon having loſt a ſmall POINTER PUPPY about a fortnight ſince, may have him again by proving property and paying charges. Apply to the Printer.

January 10 3

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Maſter, from London,

Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their reſpective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewiſe all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. eo2w

Wanted on hire,

A Cook, male or female—alſo a man ſervant to attend in a private family and perform the duties belonging to the dining room. None need apply who do not underſtand and have not been accuſtomed to the reſpective ſervices and who are not well recommended for honeſty and good behavior.

Apply at No. 182, Muſberry-ſtreet, or to the printer. January 5. taw2w

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Notice.

THE Advertiſer is a perſon regularly bred, and has carried on in an extenſive manner for theſe 30 years paſt, the various branches of Goldſmiths' and Jewellery, plated and hard-ware Cutlery, and Ironmongery buſineſs, and has general knowledge of the Dry Good and many other buſineſſes. He has a particular taſte for building, has built extenſively for himſelf, has conducted buildings for others, and is of opinion that his ſervices to any gentleman that might be in want of a perſon to conduct any of the aforeſaid buſineſſes, would not only be uſeful but an acquiſition, as he will engage on liberal terms, either as a ſaleſman or to ſell on commiſſion as an agent, act as a partner or take the care of a manufactory, or ſuperintend building, &c. He is a married man, and having no family but his wife who would act as a ſaleſwoman or houſekeeper. No objection to any part of the Southern ſtates, or to take a voyage to Europe as a ſupercargo.

A line directed to J. C. to the care of the printer, will be punctually attended to.

N. B. He is well acquainted with moſt of the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Scotch manufactories, as he carried on buſineſs for ten years in London, but on account of unavoidable misfortunes in his country, he is now forced to ſeek for a living for himſelf and wife in this way, and he flatters himſelf that he will give entire ſatisfaction to his employer. And as he is well known in this city, and to the moſt reſpectable characters on the continent, doubts not but his character, morality and indefatigable induſtry, will bear the ſtricteſt enquiry

Dec. 28. 1awtf

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Eſtate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Weſtern road containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the reſt arable of the firſt quality. There are on the premiſes a good two ſtory brick houſe, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, ſtables and other convenient buildings; a ſmoke-houſe and ſtone, ſpring-houſe; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except thoſe immediately under tillage, and are ſo laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very ſuitable for a gentleman's country ſeat.

The foregoing is part of the eſtate of Jacob Harman, deceaſed, and offered for ſale by

Mordecai Lewis,

Oct 31. 1aw Surviving Executor.

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.
December 15. dtf

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA*,
HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.
December 22, 1796. d2m

Paterſon Lottery.

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Laſt drawn numbers of	1000 dollars each,	5000
2332	Prizes.		44,450
4018	Blanks.		
6350	Tickets at Seven Dollars each,		44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets n this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1	Prize of	5000	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
90		50	4500
165		25	4125
The five laſt drawn tickets,		1000 each,	5000

Being all the valuable prizes, beſides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is conſiderably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increaſed, and it is worth the notice of thoſe who hold tickets in the old ſcheme, that they can exchange their tickets for thoſe in the above, if they apply ſoon, and at a moderate advance conſidering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all ſold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery ſoon finiſhed.
November 12. mws

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto	15,000 & caſh 25,000	40,000
1	ditto	15,000 & caſh 15,000	30,000
1	ditto	10,000 & caſh 10,000	20,000
1	ditto	5,000 & caſh 5,000	10,000
1	caſh prize of		10,000
2	do.	5,000 each, are	10,000
10	do.	1,000	10,000
20	do.	500	10,000
00	do.	100	10,000
200	do.	50	10,000
400	do.	25	10,000
1,000	do.	20	20,000
15,000	do.	10	150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington.--Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe drawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are ſold off.---The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. 80

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings o the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market-ſtreet.
Oct. 17. tthſ

Bank of North-America,

January 2, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a Dividend of Six per Cent. was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their repreſentatives, at any time after the 10th inſtant.

By order of the Board.
dt16th JOHN NIXON, Preſident.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia; merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts,—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Iſaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie, } Committee.
Samuel W. Fiſher,

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of counſel as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired t publiſh this alſo.

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

NO. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from th Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 laſt drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raiſed for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(*Signed*) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

Cit of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.
Nov. 30 w&f

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the

Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

☞ He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.
November 26. tts

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a ſtriped veſt; a pair of dark ſpotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dreſs. He has been accuſtomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, and if brought home all reaſonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Eaſton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Horſes taken in,

For the Winter Seaſon,

And fed on clover hay at the Subſcribers place, 12 miles on the Briſtol Road, where good ſtabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No 273, South Second Street. September 13. tts tf

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horſe Academy & Infirmary,
Adjoining the Public Square. Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to thoſe gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his reſidence in this City, and flatters himſelf that the ſucceſs of his efforts, in the numerous, obſtinate and dangerous diſeaſes in Horſes, in which he has been conſulted, together with his moderate charges, will ſecure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his ſpacious and commodious premiſes, erected for the purpoſes above deſcribed are open for the reception of pupils of either ſex, who wiſh to be inſtructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horſes, ſo as to ride them with eaſe, elegance, and ſafety—their horſes will be carefully and expeditiouſly broke, for every purpoſe, and made obedient tot he will of the riders; the natural powers which are ſhut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all thoſe beauties of action which providence has ſo bountifully beſtowed on them.

Alſo, at his hoſpital, every diſorder to which the horſe is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above inſtitution has never been queſtioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's ſtud will manifeſt, and T. SWANN as the firſt eſtabliſher of the veterenary art, ſolicits and relies upon the ſupport of that public (which he is ever anxious in ſerving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a ſubſcription for that purpoſe has been hinted by ſeveral gentleman, who wiſh to promote the inſtitution—the amount of each ſubſcription to be returned by ſervices in any of the departments he profeſſes, agreeable to the rate of charges ſtated in his hand bill. Such ſubſcription is now open, and the ſignatures of many reſpectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore injorms his friends and ſuch Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he ſhall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and ſoliciting their ſupport and protection.

N B. Horſes are properly prepared for thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be inſtructed.
Nov. 5. tth&ſ.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the eaſe and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for thoſe who are extenſively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the courſe of the whole year, for each month ſeparatively.. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in uſe, of ſelecting the bills due in each month from the promiſcuous entries of ſeveral months.

To which is prefixed,

A table ſhewing the number of days from any day any month, to the ſame day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and ſold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.
January 2. tawif

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may he required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798, both days incluſive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raiſing Sixty Thouſand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania, paſſed during the laſt ſeſſion, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

					Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars		20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do.		10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do.		15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do.		8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do.		20,000
39	do. of	500	do.		19,500
80	do. of	200	do.		16,000
200	do. of	100	do.		20,000
300	do. of	50	do.		15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the poſſeſſor of the firſt drawn no.		500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid poſſeſſors of the five laſt drawn nos		15,000
9,400	do.	15	do.		141,000
10,054	Prizes				300,000
19,946	Blanks				
30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars				300,000

All Prizes ſhall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finiſhed, upon the demand of a poſſeſſor of a fortunate ticket, ſubject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the Tickets are diſpoſed of, or perhaps ſooner. of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kerſhner, William Witman, Joſeph Hieſter, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebaſtian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earlieſt information of the drawing of the Waſhington No. 2, and Patterſon Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and regiſtering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third ſtreet, oppoſite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnerſhip, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the buſineſs of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commiſſion merchants. They buy and ſell on commiſſion every ſpecies of ſtock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houſes and lands, &c.

☞ MONEY procured on depoſits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatneſs and diſpatch; accounts adjuſted, and books ſettled, in the moſt correct manner. Conſtant attendance will be given. They ſolicit a ſhare of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deſerve it.

N. B. The utmoſt ſecrecy obſerved.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.
Philad. auguſt 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, *South* SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for ſale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and regiſtering, for the City of Waſhington, No. 2, and Patteſon Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete liſt of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The ſubſcriber ſolicits the application of the public and his friends, who wiſh to purchaſe or ſell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houſes, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on depoſit of property.

☞ Alſo Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for ſale at Ten Dollars each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *Auguſt* 18, 1796. mth

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]